

# THE THREE PROTECTING COUNTRIES AGREE. PHILIPPINES LAWTON ENLARGING THE AREA OF AMERICAN POWER. SPAIN TO BUILD A NEW NAVY TO REPLACE THE LOSS OF WAR.

## BERLIN PRESS WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM COMMENDS JOURNAL'S SUGGESTIONS SAMOAN POLICY.

### THE JOURNAL EDITORIAL.

Selections from the Article That Attracted Attention Throughout Germany.

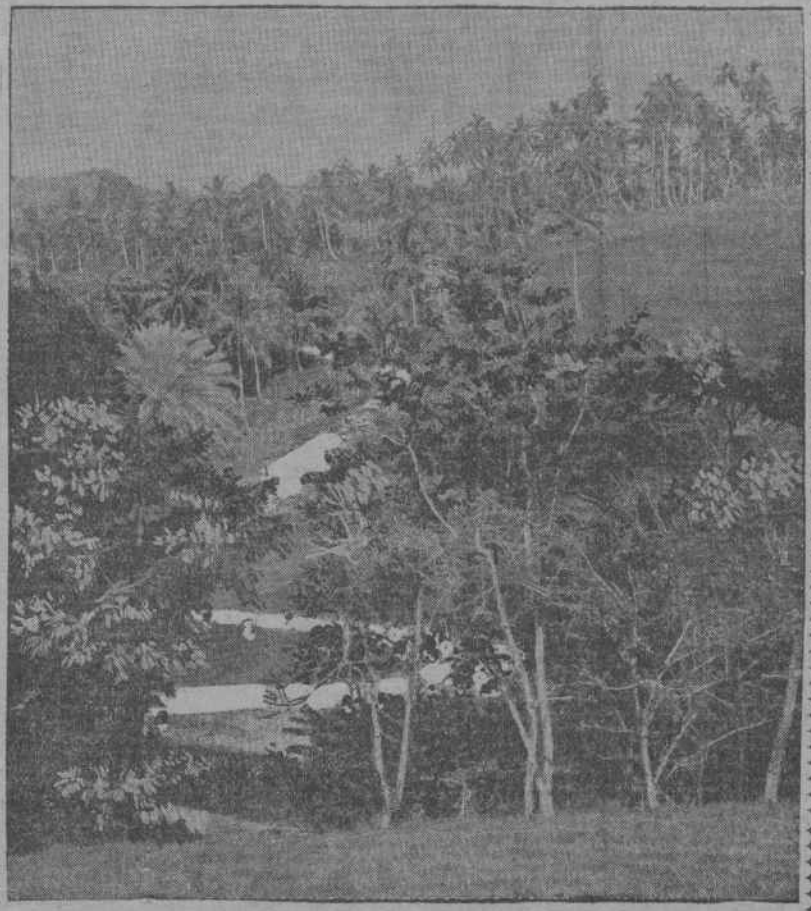
There are times to unleash national passions and times to keep them under control. When two nations have profound differences that drive them inevitably into conflict, it is well enough to give rein to feeling and have the thing over. That was the condition last year between America and Spain. The intolerable Cuban situation had to be ended, and the shortest, sharpest ending was the most merciful.

But there is no such compulsion driving up to conflict with Germany. The Germans are among our oldest friends. They proved their friendship in our most desperate need, when our national life was at stake, and some of our present sympathizers were hoping for our destruction and trying to bring it about.

The Journal has suggested one—the creation of a Legislature for the islands, consisting of one house elected by the natives and another by the whites, without regard to nationality. Another would be to have the government impartially administered by Swiss officials under the joint protection of the three powers.

As a last resort, even a division of the islands would be better than a continuance of the present harassing and dangerous conditions.

Peace must be restored in Samoa, and that must not be broken in Europe and America.



Vaiale Plantation, Where the Ambush Occurred.

The scene of the fight in Samoa where the Americans and English fell side by side. This photograph was obtained from the collection of a former resident of Samoa, now residing in New York.

New York Correspondents of Leading German Newspapers Cable the Journal's Editorial of Thursday Entire—It Is Reprinted, and Is Declared to Solve the Problems of the Future Government of the Islands.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BERLIN, April 14.—All of the leading Berlin daily papers copied verbatim the New York Journal's editorial on the Samoan situation, printed yesterday in New York and cabled over by the several correspondents to their respective papers.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt, the National Zeitung, the Vorwärts, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, the Boersen Courier, and Das Kleine Journal, in addition to printing the Journal's editorial, give space to copious comment.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung highly praises the view taken by the Journal of the present critical state of affairs, and commends its counsel as the only solution of the problem of the future government of the islands. In the course of the article it is said:

"We understand that the Journal has the largest circulation of any paper printed in English in the world, and as it undoubtedly is the exponent of the sentiments of the great majority of Americans, its utterances may be regarded as an expression of the attitude of the Washington Government. We hope that this most excellent editorial of the Journal may be read by all jingoistic Yankees, and that it may find response in England, where many of the papers are anti-German."

The Germania thinks that the three propositions made by the Journal for the future government of the islands, that which holds "as a last resort, even a division of the islands would be better than a continuance of the present harassing and dangerous conditions," is the most practical yet suggested.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten declares, in the course of an exhaustive review of the American editorial, that it is specially noteworthy that even the principal organ of "spread-eaglesim" is willing to submit the Samoan dispute to the cool deliberations of conservative statesmen of the powers interested.

The Boersen Courier asserts that the last part of the Journal editorial, in which it is said that Germany and the United States have absolutely nothing to quarrel about; that there are a dozen ways in which the trouble may be settled, notably by creating a Legislature for the islands, consisting of two houses, elected respectively by natives and whites, or by having the government administered by Swiss officials under the protection of the three powers, or by a division of the islands, cannot be emphasized too strongly.

These propositions might well be presented, the newspaper declares, to the Samoan Commission, because any one of them would prove an excellent substitute for the present Samoan treaty.

The Berliner Zeitung is enthusiastic over what it calls the conciliatory spirit shown by the Journal and with the wise counsel offered.

The provincial newspapers also reprint the editorial and comment upon it exultantly, as indicating the American spirit toward Germany.

## GERMAN JINGOS FAIL IN REICHSTAG

Berlin, April 14.—The interpellation requesting that the Government give information as to the situation in Samoa and outline its plans in that respect, which came up in the Reichstag to-day for a reply, was a fizzle. The whole proceeding occupied less than an hour and a half, and there was no debate after Baron von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had spoken for the Government. The manner in which the interpellation was made disgusted and disappointed every one so thoroughly that debate was almost abandoned.

The preparation of the interpellation, and its presentation was entrusted to Dr. Lehr, an extremist Pan-German, who in the United States would be called a jingo. He proved a sad choice for the jingo, the letter of the promise made by the signers of the interpellation, which was that there should be no reference to economic matters in arguing against the American and British attitude in Samoa.

Dr. Lehr hinted broadly that Germany would fight both countries economically if thwarted politically. He was frequently interrupted by cries from both the Left and the Centre, especially when he talked of reprisal. When he had finished, the leaders, one after the other, arose and repudiated his position. It was plain that a blunder had been made in allowing Dr. Lehr the opportunity he was evidently looking for.

When the Minister spoke he was greeted with cheers and was applauded at intervals, and the party leaders took occasion to assert that they stood with the peaceful settlement of the difficulties questionable. His attitude regarding the complication was summed up in a simple sentence: "adherence to the legal status created by the act, so long as the act is not modified by the unanimous decision of the powers. That is to say, respect for the rights of

pertaining to others by virtue of the act, but at the same time full and unconditional maintenance of German rights in the interests of the tranquility of Samoa, and in the interests of calmer relations with the powers, the act has become inadequate, it can be replaced by a fresh arrangement, corresponding better with the present situation.

"The letter and spirit of the act require that final decision be only effected by the unanimous resolutions of the three governments. We therefore, have allowed no doubt to remain in London and Washington that we must regard as not legally binding any changes to which we have not given our assent. We cannot permit a decision regarding Samoa to be taken contrary to treaty rights and without the unanimous agreement of the three powers. We have given our assent to the principle of necessary unanimity, which is set up and defended by us, was accepted by America, and then also by Great Britain."

"Another leading point of view for us was to hold aloof from the disputes of the native chiefs. For the very reason that some of the natives, which afforded excellent cover, five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two were wounded, and the German subject arrested in the United States and his possessions. It is altogether probable, however, that Archbishop Corrigan's activity in the matter is due to the desire of the Catholic Church authorities that there should be an early and amicable settlement of the church property question in the Philippines.

Archbishop Corrigan, Mr. James and Mr. Weller left the city to-night for New York.

"A portion of the foreign press has called attention to the fact that the value of Samoa is not in proportion to the importance gained in international politics and relations. We, too, believe that it would be in the highest degree reprehensible if war were kindled by the three great civilized Christian nations on account of a group of islands, the remote South Sea, inhabited by 20,000 savages, among whom live scarcely 500 Europeans, with a total trade of hardly 3,000,000 marks."

## SITUATION EXPLAINED IN THE COMMONS.

London, April 14.—The Right Hon. William St. John Brodick, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in answer to questions in the House of Commons to-day, made a plain statement of the recent outbreak in Samoa and told of the plans of the three governments to restore order through the commission that was soon to sail.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, secretary of the London Missionary Society, said to-day in reply to the declaration of the Times correspondent at Berlin that Malietoa Tanu was described as the candidate of the society, at whose station Chief Justice Chambers was a guest for many months, said:

"The London Missionary Society during the first months of its residence in Samoa lived in one of the mission houses at Apia. But the explanation is that he was unwelcome to set up his own establishment until his wife and family arrived. We emphatically deny that Malietoa Tanu is the candidate of the London Missionary Society."

The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver oil. The stomach knows nothing about it; it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it brings; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to do, to cover the odious taste of Cod-liver oil, evade the tax on the stomach, and take health by surprise.

It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

See and Buy \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Archbishop Corrigan Submits a Suggestion to Our Government.

BOURKE COCKRAN ENVOY.

Church Establishment of Spain Can't Control Property Now in Custody of United States.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The question of the status and disposition of the property of the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands was discussed to-day with the President and officials of the War Department by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York.

Application was submitted by the Archbishop that the Church property in the whole archipelago be turned over to the American hierarchy.

Archbishop Corrigan came to Washington last night, accompanied by ex-Postmaster-General James and J. A. L. Warner, of New York. These gentlemen were entertained to-day at luncheon by Postmaster-General Smith, after which they made their visits to the President and the War Department.

The definite result of the conference between Archbishop Corrigan, the President and the War Department officials is not known, but it was stated on good authority that in all probability Bourke Cockran will be sent to Rome to explain at the Vatican the legal aspect of the conditions.

The status of the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands is different from that of the Church in Cuba. In the former case the Church property passed to the United States, with all other property on the island.

It is claimed, however, that there can be no legal difference between the rights of a church there and such rights in any other part of the United States possessions. The natural government and control of church property in the Philippine Archipelago would be exerted by church authorities in this country and not by an ecclesiastical body which formed part of the church establishment of Spain.

It is understood that the Archbishop of Manila approves of the plan of a submission of his pastoral jurisdiction to the disposition of the United States. The Archbishop of Manila and other archbishops of this country, and that there will be no difficulty in the way of the President agreeing to the proposition of Archbishop Corrigan. This proposition will be submitted to the Philippine Commission, and to General Otis as Military Governor of the Islands. It is deemed not unusual that a matter of this kind should have been brought to the attention of the President by Archbishop Corrigan rather than by Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal legate in the United States. There are diplomatic relations between Archbishop Martinelli and the State Department, and besides the question concerns ecclesiastical authorities in the United States and its possessions.

It is altogether probable, however, that Archbishop Corrigan's activity in the matter is due to the desire of the Catholic Church authorities that there should be an early and amicable settlement of the church property question in the Philippines.

Archbishop Corrigan, Mr. James and Mr. Weller left the city to-night for New York.

LAWTON GOES MARCHING NORTH.

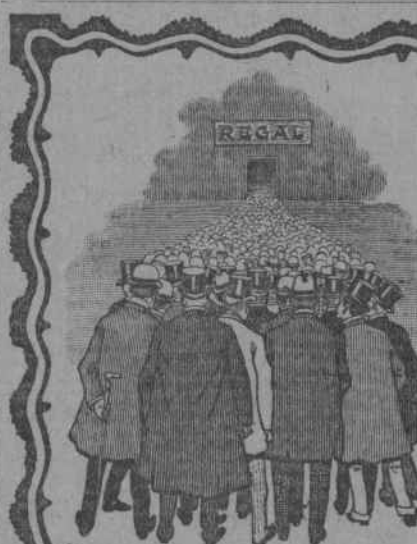
Manila, April 14.—General Lawton is marching north along the road between the hills and the lake, with the army gunboats Napidan and Leguna de Bay abreast of his troops. The enemy is retreating northward. Major Weidenberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Paoas Antoonilla in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes, which afforded excellent cover. Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two were wounded, and the German subject arrested in the United States and his possessions.

The United States transport Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts, which sailed from New York February 29, having on board the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, has arrived here after a smooth passage. Three privates and six children of privates died from pneumonia.

On the night of April 11 Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Meyer disappeared from the ship. The weather was intensely hot, and the Lieutenant was sleeping on deck, and it is supposed that he fell overboard. Lieutenant Meyer was appointed from civil life September 9, 1898. He was then a resident of Ohio.

FIND THE MAXIM IN THE MORNING.

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Regal Rugby.—In lace of Russet "King Calf" single soles; black "King Calf" and Imported Enamel, double soles; Blucher style, Russet "King Calf" only, double soles.

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FACTORY, WINTHAM, MASS.

## AN AMERICAN COUNTESS FELICITATED BY KAISER.



Countess Von Waldersee. She was Mary Esther Lee, daughter of a retired New York grocer, through her two marriages, first to Prince Schleswig, then to Count Waldersee, she attained a pre-eminent social status. Her noble traits of character have made her beloved of all the German people.

GOLD IN CUBA, AND COPPER, TOO. American Prospectors Locating Claims in Santiago and a Rush Begins.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 14.—Colorado prospectors have located six gold claims near Higuay, in this province. One claim, which is very rich, was found in some old Indian works. Several large parties have started for the district. This is evidently the beginning of a rush to the gold fields.

The discovery of two copper mines in the El Cobre district was announced to-day. Careful identification Required Before the Payment of the 3,000,000 from the United States.

Havana, April 14.—The Cuban army muster rolls, delivered last evening to Governor-General Brooke, show on their face 48,000 names—6,000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The United States military authorities make no attempt to reconcile the 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates indicated by these rolls with the 48,219 given in the estimates prepared under the direction of the provincial governors. The Americans will scrutinize the lists carefully, and when the payments begin the soldiers named must be identified by the various company captains.

General Fitzhugh Lee has rented a house of fifty rooms at Quemados, and there seems to be no doubt here that he will be appointed Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio and of all Havana Province outside the city of Havana, combined in a single military department. The other departments will be of Havana, under General Ludlow; Matanzas and Santa Clara, under General Wilson; and Santiago, under General Wood. Puerto Principe, and the military district attached will probably be under the command of General Ludlow.

General Ludlow has ordered the punishment of the members of the Second Artillery Regiment who attacked the police station last Monday night after the killing of Patrick John Tighe by Policeman Ramon Cesar at El Vedado.

KAPIOLANI HAS ANOTHER STROKE OF APOPLEXY. Former Queen Dowager Desperately Ill and Her Nephew, Prince Kalaniano'ole, Is Hastily Summoned.

Honolulu, April 5.—The former Queen Dowager Kapiolani is seriously ill. She had another stroke of apoplexy about a week since, and in place of becoming better has fallen daily. Not even her most intimate friends are allowed to see her. Prince Upihi Kalaniano'ole returned from Kona in the steamer Mauna Loa on April 4, having been summoned to the bedside of his aunt. The physicians are hopeful, but the case is a desperate one.

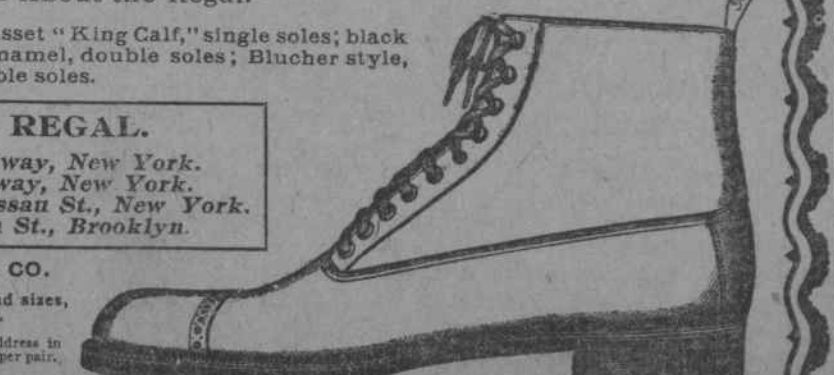
Many stories have been circulated from time to time of the great influence exerted by the Countess over the German Kaiser. She was credited with having arranged the marriage of William II. and Augusta Victoria, with procuring his marriage's dismissal, and with having kept alive the enmity between the Empress Frederick and her son and with causing the reigning Empress to meddle with affairs of state.

But, as a matter of fact, the Countess is no potentate. She is a devout and true Christian woman. She has taken with her to Germany, where the Sabbath is a day of enforced rest, the Puritan idea of Sunday, and in Germany, where drinking was high universal, her influence has been effectively exerted in lessening the use of alcoholic liquors.

Her life with Count Waldersee has been most happy.

HE REGAL SHOE is sold direct from Tannery to Consumer,—that's our business! You can buy other shoes that pay a profit to the Tanner, Commission Man, Manufacturer, Jobber, and Retailer,—that's their business! You can buy Regal Shoes direct, and by so doing save five profits,—that's your business!

We have heretofore been unable to supply the demand for all widths and sizes. Had this been possible, the sale of the Regal Shoe would have been increased 33 1/3%. We have been obliged to increase our factory facilities five times in the past three years, and, with a perfected system, we can now assure our customers that we will carry a complete stock of all styles advertised. If you want to know more, call at any Regal store, or send postal for booklet, "Truth About the Regal."



FACTORY, WINTHAM, MASS.

Von Waldersees Celebrate Anniversary of Silver Wedding.



Count Von Waldersee. He is to-day the first man in the army of the Kaiser and the successor in ability and rank, to Field Marshal Von Moltke. His distinguished military services through forty years have made him one of the heroes of Greater Germany.

BERLIN, April 14.—Germans who love Gen. Count Waldersee—and the noble pair have the affection of all loyal Germans—are commenting on the fact that to-day, while the Count and Countess are celebrating their silver wedding, the new Hamburg-American liner, the Graf Waldersee, named after the soldier, is making her maiden trip across the Atlantic.

It is of particular interest to Americans that the Countess was the daughter of David Lee, a retired New York grocer; that, springing from the stock of an old Connecticut family of land owners and farmers, she at length occupies a social position next in pre-eminence to the blood royal itself.

Kaiser Wilhelm, a warm friend and admirer of the countess, this morning sent a telegram of congratulation to the couple, thanking them for the great services they had rendered to the Empire.

Notwithstanding the silver wedding might well have been made a great affair in rank and ability Count Alfred von Waldersee is the successor of the famous von Moltke—the celebration is taking place far away from his military headquarters, in the seclusion of his delightful villa on the shore of Lake Garda. The Count, who is Colonel-Chief of the Hanoverian cavalry, is extremely popular with the people of Hanover, and they wish to make an anniversary the occasion of extended ovations, but the distinguished couple modestly refused to make it more than a time of family reunion.

No American woman, socially considered, has ever risen to greater eminence than Mary Esther Lee, and, although her first success was attributed to her brilliant intelligence, all Europe now knows that her goodness, her humanity and her philanthropy have always entitled her to a princess's place.

It was in 1864 that the widow of David Lee took her children, a boy and two girls, to Stuttgart. Ten years later Prince Frederick of Schleswig offered his hand to the lovely American girl. He was a prince of the royal line, and on this account offered Miss Lee a magnificent marriage, for in marrying her otherwise he would have had to relinquish his titles. She refused other than a regular marriage, whereupon the Prince and his family abandoned his high station and wedded her.

Six months later Prince Frederick died of cholera, and left a widow of 24,000,000 to his widow. The rich princess for ten years refused to enter the world of social life, devoted her time to religious work. She is the founder and patroness of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hamburg.

In 1875 she was wedded the second time to Graf Waldersee, her present husband, who, through a succession of distinguished military services, is the chief army man of the empire.

But, as a matter of fact, the Countess is no potentate. She is a devout and true Christian woman. She has taken with her to Germany, where the Sabbath is a day of enforced rest, the Puritan idea of Sunday, and in Germany, where drinking was high universal, her influence has been effectively exerted in lessening the use of alcoholic liquors.

Her life with Count Waldersee has been most happy.

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For your critical consideration to-day are

Suits, \$10 to \$28, in checks—plaids—stripes—solid colors—of weaves to please any fancy.

Overcoats, \$10 to \$30, (including silk lined), of tan coverts and cords—black and gray worsteds.

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Mannahan's Fine Tarine Moth Bags To Line Trunks, Wrap Clothing, Suffocate Moths.

A FEW of the unique specialties we keep on hand: The Dehrens and Albert Glove, the Ladies' Green and the Ladies' Purple, the Ladies' Equis, the Cologne Equis, the Ladies' Powder Equis, the Ladies' Jewelry in exclusive designs. Everything most reasonable. JAMES, West 17th St., near 5th Ave.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

F. SCHIELDS, at 10:30 a. m., at 2001 3d Ave., large restaurant, oyster and chop house.

I. Rosenstein, at 10:30 a. m., 1039 Gates Ave., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, cigars, and tobacco, stationery and notions, bicycle, large line of candies.

A. SCHWARTZ, 197 Columbia St., Brooklyn, household specialties.

AT 2:30, 137 East 50th St., Japanese Art Goods. T. BROOKLYN, 10:30 a. m., 54 West 30th St., near Broadway, stock and fixtures of handsome cigar store.

B. JENSELSON, 100 Fulton St., cigars. M. LEVISON, 10:30 a. m., 144 East 4th St., Fancy Groceries.

JAMES WILLIAMS, 10 a. m., 3d Ave. and 50th St., Pictures, etc.

L. RACHS, 1 o'clock, 90 Avenue A, Dress Goods. H. J. FISHER, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., Broctown, etc.

EDW. CANE, 11 a. m., 34 Cortlandt St., Silvers.

CHARLES I. WHITE, 11 a. m., 825 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, Pictures Furniture and Machinery of a Carpet Cleaning Establishment.

M. I. PEISER, 11 o'clock and 7:30 p. m., 661 Columbus Ave., Turkish and Japanese Goods.

C. F. SMITH, at 11 o'clock, at 384 Riverside Drive, between 90th and 91st St., contents of Louis Seligman's Dressing Room and Paintings.

M. KINSELLER, at 11 o'clock, at 106 West 52d St., Household Furniture, Bricks, Bricks, etc.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, at 10 a. m., at 32 and 34 West 67th St., Storage Sale of Furniture, etc.

WM. SHANNON, daily, at 7 Astor House, Stock and Furniture of Jewelry Store.

JOSEPH MARKS, at 12:20 o'clock, at 250 Broadway, Japanese Goods.

WM. RHANSON, at 12 o'clock, at 125 William St., Chinese and Japanese Goods.

Auction Sales Advertised in Detail on the Last Page.